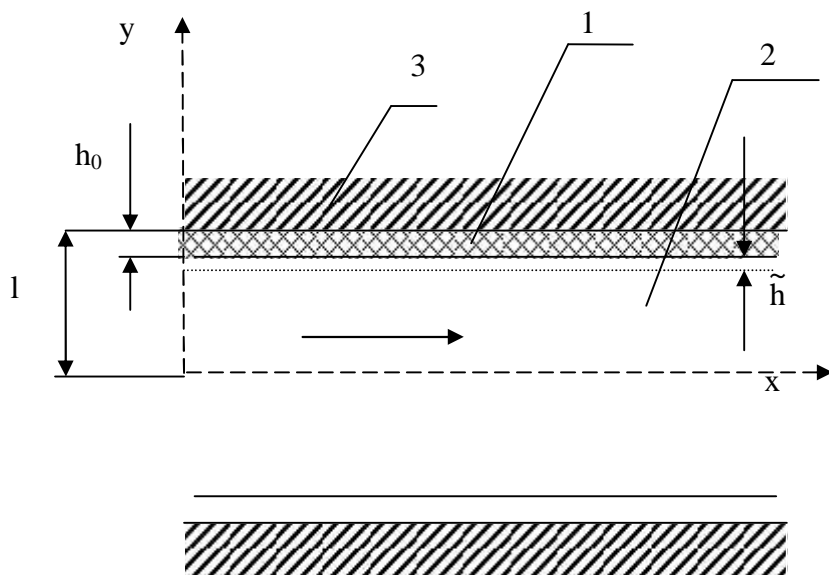


532.542

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The task of boundary stability in the moving liquid under stationary thermal conditions have been put and solved. The instability condition which contain hydrodynamic and thermal operation factors has been obtained. A neutral curve has been build and some regions have been determined of certain characteristic dimensionless parameters with which one may anticipate a stable state of a system.

— . 1. 2 -
 1.
 r .
 , , -
 .
 h_0 . -
 , -
 - .
 ,
 .



1 – ; 2 – ; 3 –

[1, 2].

,

,

-

.

-

$T = const,$

-

-

~

[2, 3]:

$$r_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=h} - r_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=h} = \dots \cdot r \frac{dh}{dt} \quad (1)$$

$\frac{dh}{dt}$ –

, 1, 2 –

-

1 – 2 –

, T_1, T_2 –

; ... –

; r –

.

-

$h_0,$

1 2

.

1,

x,

:

$$\mathfrak{t}_1\frac{\partial^2\mathsf{T}_1}{\partial\mathfrak{y}^2}=0. \tag{2}$$

2

[4]:

$$\bar{\mathfrak{v}}\nabla\mathsf{T}_2=\mathfrak{t}_2\Delta T_2+\frac{\hat{\mathbf{\Gamma}}_2}{2c_p}\bigg(\frac{\partial\mathfrak{v}_{\mathfrak{x}}}{\partial\mathfrak{y}}+\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x}\bigg)^2, \tag{3}$$

$$(3) \qquad \qquad \qquad -$$

-

$$(\qquad\qquad\qquad). \qquad\qquad\qquad, \qquad\qquad\qquad -$$

$$[4], \qquad\qquad\qquad.$$

-

-

2 :

$$\mathfrak{t}_2\Delta\mathsf{T}_2=-\frac{\hat{\mathbf{\Gamma}}_2}{2c_p}\bigg(\frac{\partial v}{\partial\mathfrak{y}}\bigg)^2. \tag{4}$$

C

:

$$\mathfrak{v}=\frac{1}{2\mathfrak{E}_{2\dots}}\frac{dP}{dx}\Big(y^2-\big(1+\mathfrak{h}^2\big)\Big)\,. \tag{5}$$

:

$$\mathfrak{u}=-\frac{1}{2c_p\hat{\mathbf{\Gamma}}_{2\dots}^2}\bigg(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}\bigg)^2, \tag{6}$$

$_2$:

$$\mathfrak{t}_2\frac{\partial T_2}{\partial\mathfrak{y}}=\mathfrak{u}\frac{y^3}{3}+const. \tag{7}$$

-

$$\partial\mathfrak{t}_1 \qquad\qquad\qquad, \qquad\qquad\qquad cons\ t=0 \quad (7). \tag{2}$$

1

:

$$\frac{\partial T_1}{\partial y} = -\frac{T}{h}. \quad (8)$$

$$(7) \quad (8) \quad (1), \quad :$$

$$-r_1 \frac{T}{h} - \frac{r_2 u}{t_2} \frac{(l-h)^3}{3} = \dots \cdot r \frac{dh}{dt}. \quad (9)$$

$$(9) \quad h, \quad -$$

$$h \quad h_0: \quad h = h_o + \tilde{h}; \quad \tilde{h} \quad -$$

$$\quad (9) \quad :$$

$$-r_1 \frac{T}{h_o + \tilde{h}} + \frac{r_2 u}{t_2} \frac{(l - (h_o + \tilde{h}))^3}{3} = \dots \cdot r \frac{d(h_o + \tilde{h})}{dt}. \quad (10)$$

$$(10) \quad \tilde{h}, \quad , \quad -$$

$$\quad h_o \quad ($$

$$\frac{dh_o}{dt} = 0) \quad :$$

$$r_1 \frac{T}{h_o^2} \tilde{h} + \frac{r_2 u}{t_2} (l - h_o)^2 \tilde{h} = \dots \cdot r \frac{d\tilde{h}}{dt}. \quad (11)$$

$$\quad \tilde{h} \quad e^{\tilde{S} \cdot t_{h'}}:$$

$$r_1 \frac{T}{h_o^2} + \frac{r_2 u (l - h_o)^2}{t_2} = \dots \cdot r \cdot \tilde{S}. \quad (12)$$

$$(6) \quad u:$$

$$r_1 \frac{T}{h_o^2} - \frac{r_2}{t_2} \frac{1}{2c_p \hat{\epsilon}_{2\dots}^2} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right)^2 (l - h_o)^2 = \dots \cdot r \cdot \tilde{S}. \quad (13)$$

$$T_{-} - T_{+} > 0 \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{r_1}{h_o^2} > \frac{r_2}{2t_2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial} \right)^2 (l - h_o)^2 \quad (14)$$

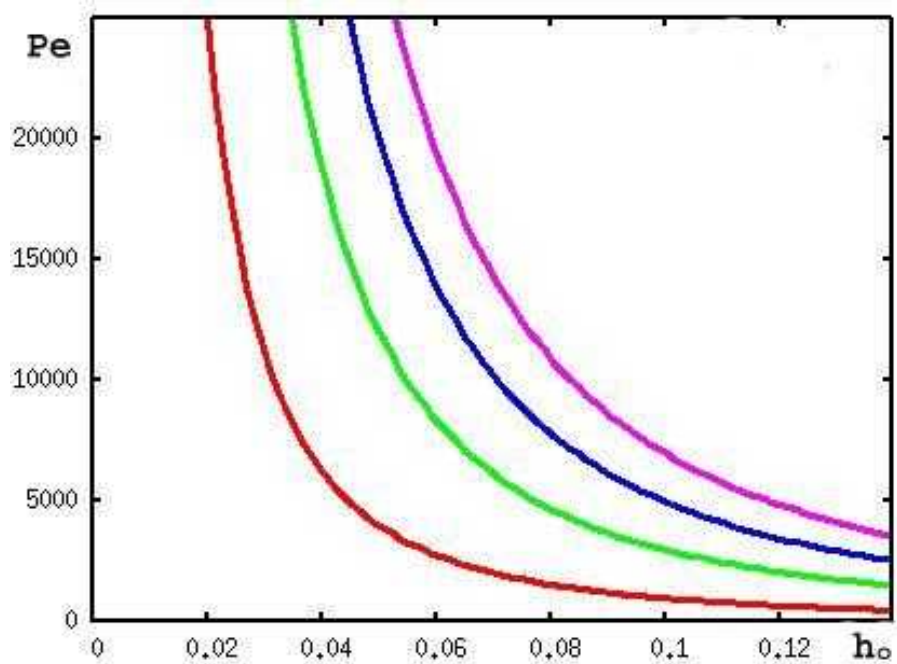
$$\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta P} \cdot c_p \cdot \dots \frac{1}{\hat{h}_0^2} > Pe \quad (15)$$

$$Pe = \frac{\bar{v} \cdot l}{t} \quad (15)$$

$$\Delta P|_{h_0} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \cdot h_o \quad (15)$$

$$Tp = \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta P} \cdot c_p \cdot \dots \quad (15)$$

$$\hat{h}_0 \quad (15)$$



. 2.

$Pe - \hat{h}_0$.

\hat{h}_0

(15)

2.

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